





It is acknowledged that our issue is God's issue, and that our right in the abstract, but God's issue must be fought for in man. So our fathers thought.

We will urge upon the nation that repentance without which it shall perish, and we will pray to the God of all grace, the Ruler of the Universe, to grant that repentance, and turn the hearts of oppression to love their estranged brother. We are verily grieved concerning our

All will honour the higher law of eternal justice, and that all possible right and liberty, to which the nation has been entitled to the world every man is entitled.

It is high time to put less confidence in man, and more of him, in our cause; hand is the desolation of all the nations of the earth, which he dasheth to pieces as a potter's vessel for their iniquities. "Cursed is the man who giveth in man and maketh flesh his own. Blessed is the man who trusteth in the Lord and whose hope is the Lord."

Our esteemed brother, Gerrit Smith, says, "Nothing

short of an Abolition Congress can save this

country and preserving nation." I believe that nothing

more of repentance in principle and action on the part of

the people, and the moral emancipation of the slaves by

the State Legislatures, will save us.

Mr. Sewall has announced a great and truthful principle, in saying that "political safety is dependent on the securing of equal and exact justice to all men." The

victor will be those who shall practice the highest

moral course with simple fidelity to the principles of

truth and justice." This is my faith.

The Society of Friends appears to me that Mr. Smith and other gentlemen who have nobly advocated the cause of the down-trodden slave, practically violate their own principles of "humanity and justice" in voting for Mr. Farnsworth, who is inflexible in the belief that the vile

oppression of millions of our fellow-men "ought not to be suffered."

In conclusion, let us all remember that every Constitutional or political platform that involves an immoral

principle is rebellion against the God of eternal Justice,

and subversive of that right and liberty which exists in a nation.

It will avail us nothing in the final judgment, to plead the American Constitution in vindication of oppressing our brother. At that tribunal many of the professors of the Christian religion will meet with the most

pitiful condemnation.

Edward M. Davis approved very heartily of the sentiments expressed in the speech of Mr. Grew, and hoped it would be published in connection with the Report.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons

to the Committee on Finance: Chauncy H. Loring,

Richard P. Hallowell, Grace Anna Lewis, Harriet Purvis

and Anna C. Davis.

And the following as the Committee on Nominations:

Thomas Whitson, John Pugh, John N. Russell, Hannah Cox and Robert Purvis.

The Executive Committee then submitted the following

resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the experience of twenty years has confirmed us in the faithfulness of our friends in the Anti-Slavery Association, and strengthened our confidence in the integrity by which it sought to promote the entire abolition of American slavery.

Resolved, That we trin with joy and gratitude the progress of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, from the hour of its inception to the present time; and that we shall do all glorious record for the long-contested and arduous labours of the Anti-Slavery movement, which this nation has now entered.

Resolved, That the system of American slavery is an organized despotic, which reduces to slavery and nearly four hundred thousand slaves, our Southern soil, and seeks to subject the whole North to its impious will, to the utter destruction of a free press, speed, and free thought.

PARKER PILLSBURY took the platform and was greeted with hearty applause. He said he did not rise because he had anything very special at this moment to communicate, but to add our most hearty approval to that of his friend Davis of the remarks of his excellent friend Green, who, in the able speech just delivered, fully appreciated the importance of the anti-slavery enterprise.

This enterprise, unless he was very much mistaken, was recorded with too much indifference even by its professed friends. It seemed as if many were ashamed of it; and yet it was almost the only thing that our country ought to do in this country.

We read the history of the American Revolution and it is better than broad. Now, I do not

know if half a loaf is not better than none; if you, have to rob a starving family to obtain it, or if it be poisoned.

The half loaf that the Republicans seek is taken at the price of the enslavement of three and a half millions of human beings, and it is poisoned and corrupted by the Slave Power. I do not believe in such anti-slavery. The Republican leaders tell us we must take what we can get—that we must take the people as they are. Now, so far as my observation goes, it is the reverse—the people are the leaders as they are; they are the leaders.

And many is proud to claim to be a descendant of the Revolutionary fathers. I am quite sure that the men and I trust the children are now

born who will see it—it will be accounted a far greater honour to have been a co-worker with Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society & its auxiliaries than to be a descendant of the greatest hero of the Revolution.

And yet it seems as if we are ashamed to be known as Abolitionists. The men of the Republican party seem ashamed to be known as such; and Northern men seem ashamed to be called Northern men. Not so much with us.

In passing from Ohio to Philadelphia, we were struck with the difference in the tone and manner between Republicans and Democrats in their discussions. The Democrats talked boldly and manfully, and, though they spoke blithely, yet seemed that seemed more manly than the speaking utterances of the Republicans. And yet, so far as there was any right in the case, it was entirely on the side of the Republicans. And I noticed that among the Illinois men, who certainly knew more about the South than the Buchananites, so far as the history of their country is concerned, spoke out like men and put the Republicans to shame. I do not seek to reprobate the Republican party, but such is the fact, so far as my observation goes.

But the Southerner and the slaveholder is decidedly the bold of all. There was a Kentucky slaveholder on the cars with me on my way to Philadelphia who, in an encounter with a Republican, was more outspoken and manly than either the Buchanan or Fillmore men of the North. It struck me that their boldness was not manly, but to be boldness. The Kochenghuan was the

one that was the Northern Democrat next; then came the Fillmore man, then the Republican, who, in every instance that I observed, was a very modest, low-spirited man. I took no part in the conversation, because I have

found of late that I am utterly unable to carry on conver-

sation amid the rumbling of railroad cars. But I could

not help thinking that perhaps the Garrisonian Abolitionists,

ninety-nine times in a hundred, would be the lowest-

spoken of all. And yet what are all these national movements compared with ours? What right to walk

boldly onward in his course if not the Abolitionist? Americans are proud of being the descendants of Abraham and yet the anti-slavery movement is of vastly more importance than the American Revolution. I am quite

sure that with the anti-slavery party, I am a

far greater honour to have been a co-worker with Garrison

and the American Anti-Slavery Society & its auxiliaries

than to be a descendant of the greatest hero of the Revolu-

tion.

Edmund Quincy, in one of his letters to THE STANDARD,

wrote a pleasant saying he was in hopes it would

be well received, but, know not for what he was writing.

He was fighting. Jackson lived and died the owner of

slaves; when Washington sheathed the sword, he took

down the slave-chip and etched it to the end of his life.

Half a century afterwards, Garrison comes before the

world, seizes the documents which Jefferson wrote, and

which Washington fought, and makes an application

of them of those men but no conception; and when

the time shall come that the doctrines of Garrison

will be accepted by the country and the world as is the

case of Washington or Jefferson now, then will the

day of his glorification have come, and with it the day

of the consummation of a race of men.

I was greatly pleased to see my friend Green sound so

boldly and well the logic of our cause. The time has

come when we should distinguish between the more regard

for the liberty of the white man and the love of liberty for

the whole race. I look with very little sympathy on

that kind of Garrisonism which views with holy horror slavery

in California, and can tamper with and support slavery

in Carolina; that bears such high indignation against slaves

in Kansas, and enters into compromises and confederations

with slaveholders in Arkansas; that pities slaves

and strikes into a compact to beat out the brains of

Brooks and O'Brien; that can resist the white master,

We have trifled quite too much on the subject of eman-

cipation; we have all of us become cold, stolid,

intoxicated by the spirit of compromise and by the over-

whelming tide of political and religious corruption which

has swept over his land for the last half century. Slavery is no longer a question in Carolina. It is no worse to return a slave than to stamp it as branded for the slaveholder to help him retain his slave that has not escaped. The question was constantly put to the Republicans that I travelled with. "How is it that you can declare that the Republican party has no intention to interfere with slavery where it exists, if it be such a great evil as you regard it?" It seems to me the position of the Republican party is precisely that of Russia to Hungary. Russia was successful in every battle so long as the Hungarian forces in her power.

It is now the Hungarian who is vanquished. How is it that the Hungarian party in this country different, as regards the slaves, from the Russian party in Hungary?

It was not Austria but Russia that Hungariae feared. We have a strange way in this country of

"compromising for us we are inclined to."

and until we have learned to do this we are inclined to

not have any friends in the world.

I have no knowledge that there are no slaves in the United States, and more or less influenced by majority, I

think that unless there be organized resistance to

where there is no resistance at all. We are inclined to wait until the leaders move before we act. It seems to me we ought each one of us to espouse as individuals

the anti-slavery enterprise and not rely upon organization or

or any other organization of individuals.

And so far as our College is concerned, I

believe that our friends

are doing much to cramp the intellect and the soul-

neglects, their training has, I think, been useful, even

if no more to compel such men as Mr. Pillsbury to come out of them.

It is highly important that we should be faithful and adhere to our elevated principles, but let us not view

everything as discouraging that does not come up to our

level, but rather hope to bring it forward. I think our

friend might have strengthed that poor Republicans in

the South by his speech.

The Society adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday.

[An evening meeting (the Society not being in session)

was addressed by Amron P. Powell, Parker Pillsbury and Mary Grew. Miss Grew's address will appear next week.]

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Treasurer of the Society, SARAH FOON, submitted the following Report:

American Anti-Slavery Society in account with SARAH FOON, Treasurer for the Year ended Oct. 1st, 1856.

To Agents and Letters . . . . . \$0,073.00

American Anti-Slavery Society for N. A. S. Standard . . . . . 5,000.00

Books . . . . . 2,000.00

Ent. in Office . . . . . 1,429.00

Postage . . . . . 1,000.00

Sale of Books . . . . . 450.00

Loan from J. M. McKinley . . . . . 450.00

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Cash from last year . . . . . 1,889.00

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society . . . . . 1,800.00

Individual Subscribers . . . . . 2,065.21

Subscription of Lectures . . . . . 1,000.00

Printing Agency . . . . . 1,429.00

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people ready to enslave him, had frequent occasion to tell his slaves, "Go, tell no man." And we do not find that he rebuked Nicodemus, who came to him by night, nor did he then pity more than blame these weak ones, and welcome them as the sole relays very side as far as they go. Mr. Webster, in his speech at the Tabernacle, that I travelled with, "How is it that you can declare that the Republican party has no intention to interfere with slavery where it exists, if it be such a great evil as you regard it?" It seems to me the position of the Republican party is precisely that of Russia to Hungary.

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